ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

Lee at Antietam.

Military critics will go on forever On the surface there aping down upon him thru the gaps of hind Antietam Creek. South Mountain. He could make no mistake as to the number of men in the Army of the Potomac, for from the rock upon which he stood behind Antiement of McClellan. No other reason is tam Creek he could see with the naked

and the remainder of Lee's army were still farther away on the hither side of Harpers' Ferry. Lee had gleaned from his Maryland raid all that he possibly could, and the capture of Harper's Ferwondering why Lee fought the battle of ry compensated in some degree for his failure to arouse the Secession spirit in Maryland and bring recruits to his banpears absolutely no reason for it. It ners, But for some inscrutable reason becams impossible that he should have thought of defeating the nearly 100,000 in the Potomac and offer battle, summer Jackson and Hill to come un in moning Jackson and Hill to come up in all haste to join Longstreet's Corps be-

eye every road leading toward him be- that even with his largely inferior force



LINCOLN AND MCCLELLAN.

glistening steel, rolling on with as than he had before Richmond. ceaseless surge as the Hellespont. As the September sun sank behind the

taneous celerity of the answer to his which would end the war. They could first call, and as soon as the troops see for themselves the overwhelming could be clothed and armed they were host, which seemed to turn blue th material that entered the Union army in the strong positions of Turner's and developed from this second call, men Crampton's Gaps gave them confidence who had filled good positions at home, as to what would be the result when in colleges preparing for careers they attacked the Confederates on the who had hoped that the war would rolling hills beyond the shallow creek.

President Lincoln's hopes were as be fought out without the necessity of their assistance. This earnest appeal high as theirs. He had made another to the country for help brought them supreme effort to give McClellan an out, fine, intelligent, educated young army of irresistible strength, and he men of the very best character, who lent themselves readily to the drill and discipline of the army and quickly became unexcelled soldiers. The wise-polvalor, showing to their veteran com- the whole rebel army. After one corporate

reputation of the brigade. Therefore, McClellan had been able to lead out of Washington a magnificent to lead out of Washington a magnificent army of 165,000 effectives. He certain- in full view of Lee, who massed a

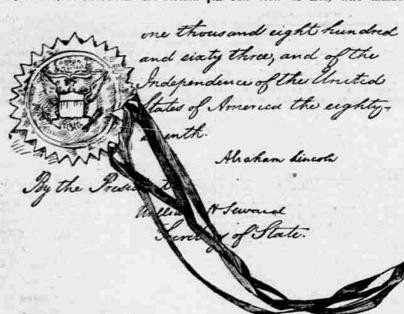
From a photograph taken Oct. 3, 1862, at the battlefield of Antietam.) come a river of dark blue, tipped with the had no more cause to fear McClellan

High Hopes of the Army.

misty mountain tops of the west the valley in front of him glowed with the watch-fires of more than "a hundred at bay, with the Potomac River behind eircling camps."

President's Lincoln's call for 300,600 men had been filled with the sponlooked-for decisive battle was at hand Washington to defend the whole slope of South Mountain and the Capital. Much of the best Valley. Their victories over the enemy

regiments into a brigade of old regiments, so that the new comrades speedily became leavened into veterans. In the battles which ensued these new fought piecemeal, with divisions and regiments did wonders in the way of corps sent in, one after another, to fight their ambition to maintain the was fought out another was sent in, and so on.



SIGNATURES OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

SIGNATURES OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

by crossed South Mountain and ad-crasshing force against it. The First advanced to the Antician with approximation of the Samiler force, and drove him the Samiler force and drove with the Confederate in the Samiler force and the Samiler for

son's Corps was south of the Potomac, on the Confederate. In the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry, In spite of McClellan's tactical errors,

the valor of his men had by nightfall forced Lee's lines back generally for about a mile.

The Greatest Opportunity in Our His

The issue of the terrific fighting of the day brought to Gen. George B. Mc-Clellan the greatest opportunity that ever knocked at the door of an American. The end of the fighting had left Lee with not over 30,009 badly hammered men, with their ammunition well-nigh exhausted, standing with their backs to the rough gorge and rapid current of the Potomae, McClellan had



GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

at that time in the Fifth Corps and Sixth Corps and the other troops who had not fired a shot at least 35,000 ef-Had he issued the simple order for these fresh troops to resume the attack at daybreak, it does not seem possible that Lee's army could have resisted an hour. The destruction of the Confederates would have been im-mediate and overwhelming.

At that time we were not so deep in the war but that a compromise was possible. The men of property both North and South were deeply con-cerned, as well they might have been, over the condition of bankrupicy which was sure to follow a continuance of the war. If Lee's army had been destroyed. as it should have been, these men would have probably gotten together and said: The honors are easy on both sides. We have both shown our courage to defend a principle. Now let us stop further bloodshed and agree to a peace." Mc-Cleilan would have been hailed as one of the greatest of military geniuses, and his pictures and statues have been as numerous as those of George Washington. Lee's Generals, who were sadly aware of the terrific losses which they had suffered and who dreaded the certain destruction which they knew was sure to follow a reopening of the battle n the morning, marveled at Lee's stubbornness in rejecting all their counsels to withdraw during the night. But Lee knew McClellan better than they. He continued to confront him with a firm countenance, not only that night, but



GEN. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD. Killed at Antietam.

gathered up his wounded and prepared the best possible crossing of the Poto-mac, he retired, unmolested, during the night, to the heart-breaking disappointment of President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and those who had once more ounted high on the destruction of Confederate army and the end of the

In Kentucky and Tenesssec. President brought others in its train. Having filled up their armies by conscription, the Confederates were making everywhere a desperate effort to recover the ground they had lost. Brecking was sent with a force to attack the Union outposts at Baton Rouge and, if possible, regain New Orleans, and if possible near the president. As is pretty generally understood, he never worries much about the preparation of his west to have extended into the North-was to have extended into the North-wa

(Continued on page three.)

## THE SUMMER CAPITAL.

End of the Season Approaching—Visits of the Secretaries—Cabinet Officers to Accompany the President on His Western Trip. Justice Moody's Visit-The President Eager for the Tour.

Special to The National Tribune.

Capital is on the last week of its first Taft's Administration for the Suprementation season, but calm, confident and assured. The dull days are near at hand with the disappearance of the big man who power automobile. But he is coming again. He has said so. He praised the people of the Summer Capital for the Point for another year.

has been thru a period of feverish anxiety. No one quite knew whether the President would come again or wheth-er he liked the cottage and its sur-Post Office Department, because the Post Office Department has disbursed roundings sufficiently to want to spend another Summer in this vicinity. Those was little likelihood from the very start expenditures, for the Postal Service is expenditures, for the people, who prefer to very close to the people. vacation anywhere else.

of Ohio. His mother was a Boston wo-man, the daughter of Samuel D. Tor-vice and to restrict the abuses of rey, of Boston, an old-time East India franking privilege and that sort of thing merchant. And East India merchants will be followed closely by observant were the kind of men who set the fashion many years ago of having Summer homes on the North Shore. They and other fine old Boston families gradually monopolized some 49 or 50 miles of ocean front to the north of Boston for their Summer pleasures. Therefore it is that hundreds of splendid Summer palaces rear their roofs thru the foliage of rare old trees along that region known as the North Shore, and therefore it is that thousands of fashionable vehicles travel the roads in that vicinity during the heated term. President Taft has adopted the style of vacaton which was customary with his maternal grand-father. Polikes it. Hardly anything else could be expected.

else could be expected.

Mrs. Taft will stay in the roomy and
magnificent house while the frosts,
which have already tinged the foliage. turn the leaves a splendid brown and the solerness of Autuma comes down upon the gaieties of the Summer sea-Her North Shore neighbors will not all have hurried to their homes on Beacon street and Commonwealth ave nue. Boston people linger on the North Shore for weeks after the "vacationists" have scurried back to their employment

Winding Up at Beverly.

The President is taking his last auto the unvisited places before he "hikes" away on his long trans-continental wandering. Probably no other County in the United States has such magificent roads as Essex County. The President has now explored practically all of them. There will be no surprises for him in beautiful patches of country hereabouts that he can find next year with any one of his half dozen big Government touring cars. But by the time the next season rolls around the President will be glad to ride over the same roads again, even from Beverly to the rugged rocks and the stretches of sandy beaches where the ocean rolls in from the wide expanse of the Atlantic. A few of the roadways, promising interesting and rugged scenery, are closed to tour-ing cars, in consequence of which the sident thinks of bringing to Beverly ext year a span of high-steppers. The there will be other roads, especially thru the wooded sections of the County open to him.

Now, in that hour or two a day which snatches from the pursuit of and recreation, the President is winding up his work. The distinguished visitors have continued to come on occasion. Members of his Cabinet still drop in upon him, a practice which he comes, because they keep him in better touch with governmental affairs. The President has said that he feels as tho his hands were not firmly on the helm while he remains so far from Washington, and there is a feeling of reassur ance when a member of the Cabinet comes around to tell him what is happening. The President is a most assid-uous reader of the newspapers, but nat-urally the members of his Cabinet can tell him about a lot of things not men-tioned in the daily chronicles.

Visit of the Secretary of State.

One of the best visits the President has had from any member of his Cabl-net was from Secretary of State Knox. The latter spent the best part of a week at Pride's Crossing, just a short way from Beverly, as the guest of his fel-low-towns nan, Henry C. Frick, of Pitts-burg, who has on the North Shore one of the most palatial residences in all the country. From there the Secretary could motor over to the President's cot-tage in five or 10 minutes. The Secre-Pride's Crossing every day, and every morning he met the President over at In Kentucky and Tenessee.

This cruel blow to the hopes of the President brought others in its train. Having filled up their armies by constraining the Confederates were made of recent date were available for discussions. It is also of State Department transactions are with the President. As is pretty

which comprises Pennsylvania. Mr. approaching journey is longer the Hoyt was offered the place, but declined other President has ever taken.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 6.—The Summer

ably with some foundation, that he was destined before the end of President Bench.

In his new office as State Departmen Counsellor Mr. Hoyt's first task of mo-ment will be the framing of the new flashes upon the horizon and darts daries along the well-oiled roads in a high-of the one that expires in about two years. He will be paid from a fund of \$100,000 which Congress voted for the support of the Far Eastern Bureau. The people of the Summer Capital for the reorganization of that Bureau is a par care they had shown in giving him a of President Taft's comprehensive pleasant vacation, and put his name to a lease of the Evans cottage on Burgess orient.

That suffices for Beverly. The city paid still another visit to the President flitting out to Burgess Point in a fleet automobile and returning with publicity for his plans to reorganize much of the vast sums of Government money in reclose to him knew the President was extravagance, and Congress has been disposed to step in and show its hand. But it is difficult for Congress to curtail have what they want, no matter wha The leasing of the Evans cottage for another season was the very natural thing to expect of the President. At heart he is prouder of being of Massa. recent predecessors have been able to heart he is prouder of being of Massa-chusetts extraction than being a native duce the cost of administering the reg-

## The Interior Department.

Almost any hour nowadays Secretary of the Interior Ballinger is looked for on a flying visit to Beverly. His arrival promises quite as much of a thrill at the Summer Capital as that of any other Cabinet officer this season. He has dashed from the West to Washington announced that he intends to "kill : few snakes," and given evidence of his intention to deal vigorously with his erities in the country toward the setting sun. The President has been utterly silent about the Ballinger-Pinchot contraversy which has been waged so vio-lently in the West, but Beverly has reason to believe that the President is with Ballinger.

In any event the President will un doubtedly hear a detailed account from his Secretary of the Interior about the warfare in the West regarding conservation policies. The report will have some thing to do not only with the water-power trust and National forests, which latter come under the Department of Agriculture and are of interest to the Department of the Interior, because it has charge of public lands from which National forests are organized, but about the Reclamation Service. That comes directly under Secretary Ballin-That ger's supervision, and the controversy ever the Government's administration of its irrigation projects has really been very lively; in fact, liveller than any other branch of the controversy grow-ing out of Secretary Ballinger's administration of his Department. But it has not been so well advertised as the Pin chot controversy, and accordingly the

general public knows less about it.

From his visit to Beverly Secretary Ballinger, having informed the President in detail what the Western situation is regarding conservation policies will hurry back to the West to com-plete his tour of inspection and observation of enterprises which the Interior Department has in charge there. He expects to have that task rounded out in time to meet the President as s travel with him thru the Northwest.

The Western Trip.

As plans stand now the President is going to have a pretty big Cabinet con-tingent with him as he journeys beyond the Mississippi. Some one of five or six members of the Cabinet is to travel with him at some stage of his long journey, and nearly all of them will be goth ered at El Paso, Tex., on the occasion of the meeting with President Diaz, of Mexico. The President has invited Sec-retary of State Knox to meet him in California and to journey east thru the two Territories, so as to be present during the ceremonies at El Paso. Secretary of War Dickinson, Postmaster-General Hitchcock and Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel will be other Cabinet officers to attend the Presi-dent during the international exchanges. One of the sadder notes of the week has been the coming to Haverhill, near here, of Mr. Justice Moody, of the Su-preme Court, very ill with rheumatism. He and President Taft were Cabinet colleagues under Roosevelt. The President one day took an automobile ride over to visit the Justice and express hopes for his recovery. The Justice was highly regarded by President Roosevelt, who nominated him to the Supreme Court because of the strong support he would naturally give to th Roosevelt reforms when these reached the stage of adjudication in the highest court of the land. It was at first re-ported that Mr. Moody's work upon the Supreme Bench was apparently done, tary had his Departmental mail sent to but the later reports give some encour agement to the view that that will no

might go to Alaska next season. That would probably involve a longer journey than he is about to take, altho his approaching journey is longer than any other President has ever taken.

That there are the Pacific Coast cost the rail-lices at Bevery during the last three roads \$60,000, but he traveled entirely and a half weeks about the details of the Pacific Coast cost considerably less.

(Continued on page three.)



Old Glory Ahead A ain.

## THAT 13,000-MILE TOUR.

Enormous Work Required to Prepare for the President's Journey. Endless Correspondence, Telegraphing and Adjustment-Factional Political Troubles in the

inental journey. Operations covering nore than eight months of large plans and worrisome details will have come a culmination in an itinerary crowdongest route ever traveled by a Presi- were presenting him invitations daily. ent, there will be a series of "pro-rams" of an exceedingly varied char-

eems to require of every President a ome time during his Administration.

The McKinley Tour.

McKinley took the first of thes rans-continental journeys, as they are rated. He traveled in a special train of nine cars, leaving Washington at 10:30 a. m. on Monday, April 29, 1901. He proceeded thru the South, into Texas and the Southwest Territories, participated in a magnificent flower festivity and the southwest transfer of the suppose the major part of the suppose the suppose the suppose the suppose that the suppose the suppo was in the midst of a splendid five days' spondence and much visiting from deles

altho it, too, was at the expense of the eads. That was before the antifirst President to make a similar tour, traveling on regular trains, but his expenses will be paid by the Government out of the \$25,000 Congress recently voted for his traveling expenses.

Invitations by Wholesale.

Invitations from cities and towns beg nent it became known that he contente plated a tour to the Pacific this Au-When the President steps aboard his private car in a few days for a 13,000-mile ride probably as many thousand men will have busied themselves in ome capacity concerning his transcontinental journey. Operations covering practical that he should accept more than a very few of these invitations, bug every invitation was properly acknowle-edged and filed away for reference when ed with daily events, every one of which the time was at hand to make up the ection, many of them to all the people. President had come to Washington in

By early July the President had in mind, in a general way, where he would acter, in which all possible contingenies have been carefully anticipated.

It may look easy to those who see
the progress of the Presidential party,
As a matter of fact, a small army could

As a matter of fact, a small army could e transported to San Francisco and approval. That was the foundation upoack again with less difficulty, if not at on which Secretary Carpenter, Assistant less aggregate expense. Letters and Secretary Forster and several others of elegrams have been sent by the tens of the White House staff have been workthousands. Hundreds of men have been traveling on errands in connection with the Presidential journey. If their movements had all been in a single like the president starts his light to the president starts his lincome. their movements had all been in a sin-gle line, it would have gone several journey. The Pennsylvania attended to times around the world. Of such mag-litude are the preparations for the Pa-lific Coast trip, which precedent now that President Taft is to start from President at Boston the initial road is the New York Central. Its officials look after all matters of a purely transportation charac-

ter, clear across the continent and around to Washington. The requests to towns and cities to understood in recent years, altho it is forward programs in cases where the a swing around a Nation-wate the strain for any str a swing around a Nation-wide circle. tations were sent out some four or five The McKinley journey was of gorgeous weeks ago. There are about 25 "prowherever he leaves the train for any length of time. When the building of the itinerary had reached that stage one As a matter of fact, val at Redlands, Cal., in early May, and altho there had been voluminous corre-



THE HEAVY LINE SHOWS THE MAIN ROUTE OF MR. TAFT'S 13,600